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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	RAJAT YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	731806
Center	ONLINE	Date	23/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a-question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Vesara style of temple building was a unique hybrid of Nagara and Dravida forms, with key contributions from Chalukyas.

↳ eg. Pattadakal Temple, Aihole Temple, etc.

Hybrid style

'Nagara' elements

1) Open ambulatory passageway (Pradakshina Path)
2) Panchayatan style
3) Style of sanctum sanctorum (Garbha-griha)

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Dravida elements

1) Presence of water tank
2) Vimana like structure
3) Dwarpaala figures
4) Gopurams

Other elements

→ Apsidal structures like Buddhist Chaityas and Viharas

Chalukyan temples truly present an epitome of hybrid Indian architecture, with sites as part of world Heritage Programme of UNESCO.

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2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Political Movements serve a larger purpose of assertiveness and public mobilisation in spirit and action, which are not restricted to stated goals, as per Herbert Marcuse.

Ghadar Movement

Stated goals

1) To bring revolution in India and other colonies

2) Successfully provide arms and supplies to cadets in India like Jatin Das, and collaborate with Germany

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via Zimmerman Plan

3) Create United States of India via violent overthrow of British

Goals not achieved, still not a failure:

1) Instilled revolutionary zeal for future actions by Bhagat Singh and Surya Sen

2) Shook the British hegemony and brought confidence in Indian masses

3) Able to provide resources for sporadic revolts and upsurges which continued to wreak havoc for British

Ghadar mutiny under leaders like Lala Hardyal is truly a key aspect of Indian struggle.

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3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10
उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनने सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Gandhian Sarvodaya is evident in Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement in multiple ways

Gandhian concept of Sarvodaya

- Welfare of all via focus on most downtrodden and all sections
- Based on John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'
- Citizen centric model of trusteeship of surplus property
- Self-reliance
- Non-violent methods

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Vinoba's Bhoodan Movement

- Started as non-violent movement in Pochampally, Telangana
- Land redistribution was advocated (Gandhian Trusteeship model)
- Emphasised on social cohesion and bringing parity among all sections of society

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4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates. (150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनने प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate Tectonics Theory by Morgan, was inspired by a number of preceeding events and evidences.

Evidences

1) Wegener's continental drift first talked of portions of 'Earth moving'

2) Arthur Holmes' convection theory and movement of mantle plume as force of motion.

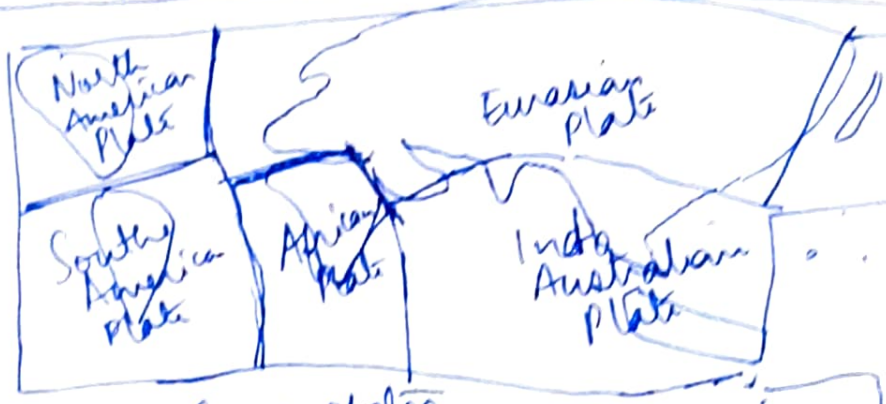
3) Harry Hess' sea floor spreading theory

4) Ocean floor configuration maps

giving insights into abyssal structures, mid oceanic ridges etc.

Movement of plates

1) Plates move due to underlying magma in asthenosphere
2) Composed of crust and upper mantle, these plates often collide, subduct or transgress, creating events like earthquakes, volcanos, faults, rift valleys, etc.



Some plates

Plate tectonics theory is perhaps the greatest geographical concept of 20th century.

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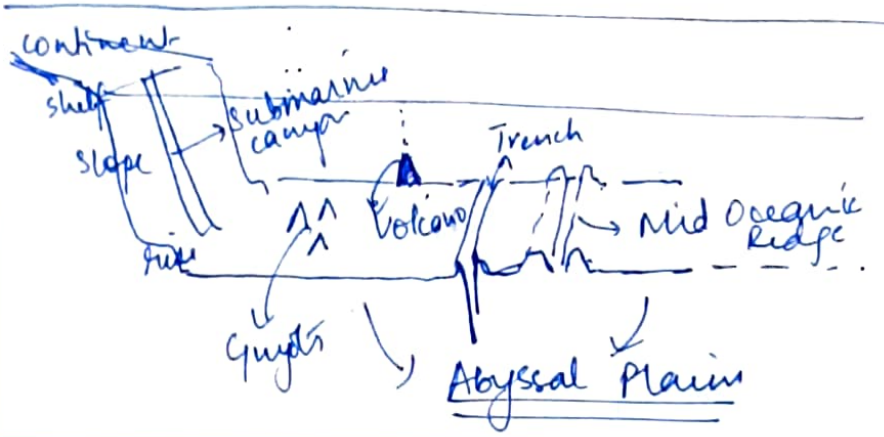
5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10
वितलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Abyssal Plains formation is a key area of study among geography scholars, especially since key developments like Harry Hess' sea floor spreading theory



Formation of Abyssal Plain

1) Younger than continents due to renewal of elements from lava coming out of mid ocean ridges

2) Sub-marine volcanism provides rocks for structures like guyots
3) Action by various biota to further develop surfaces
4) Plate collision and earthquakes around trenches

Key Relief features

- Submarine canyons
- Submarine volcanos
- Guyots
- Trenches (eg. challenger deep)
- Mid-oceanic ridges
- Benthic plains

Still a vast chunk of marine geography is un-explored and holds valuable insights into events and landform formation.

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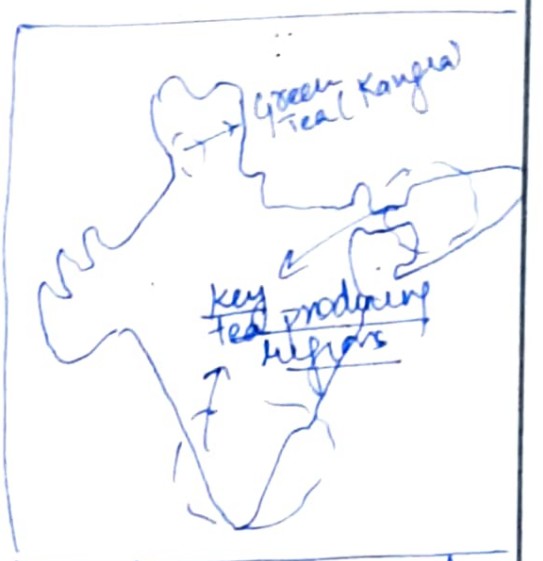
6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British. (150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tea is a key crop of India. With varieties like Assam, Darjeeling, Green etc., India is among top 3 producers of Tea worldwide, as per Statista.

Conditions for tea cultivation



Geographical

1) Slanting topography to prevent stagnation of water

2) Expansive areas to achieve economies of scale
eg. Large tea estates in Assam

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Climate

1) Temperature of around 20-25°C
2) Precipitation of 80-120 cm
3) No frost conditions

Reasons for introduction of tea cultivation in Bengal Duars by British

1) Apt climatic conditions in Shiwaliks
   - Temperature
   - No frost
   - Precipitation
2) Large geographical areas in Duars around Darjeeling for setting plantations and achieving economies of scale
3) Cheap availability of labour
4) Proximity to markets and ports

Tea continues to be a major contributor to GSDPs of states like Assam.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. **(150 words) 10**

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Flash droughts are rising with climate change and rising uncertainties.

Flash droughts

- happen for short periods of time
- quickly dissipate
- track of occurance unknown

Conventional droughts

- Well established patterns
- Long term occurance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for India's vulnerability

- spurts of high temperature eg. heat waves in April 2022
- Water Table has gone down to extreme depths
- Haphazard urbanisation, hence concrete etc. absorb high amounts of heat
- Lack of infrastructure based on watersheds and community roles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security initiatives gained centrality amidst the recent COVID pandemic and questions on livelihood of vulnerable sections

Initiatives for social security

1) ESIC – Non-life insurance for employees
2) Provident funds
3) Pensions schemes eg. NPS, Atal Pension
4) Retrenchment benefits and clauses of minimum Wages
5) Maternity Benefit Act
6) Portability of ration cards under IMPDS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gaps which need plugging

1) No coverage of informal sectors (>50% workers in such areas as per NITI Aayog)

2) EPFO coverage issues in firms with less employees, or areas like gig/platform economy

3) Easy retrenchments after Fixed Term Employment Act

4) Lack of gender equity

5) Lack of awareness among people

6) Extending coverage to all sections like Old Aged, PWD etc.

Social security Code of 2020 provides key solutions to above ~~ka~~ issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Government's recent Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2021 has raised heated debates. It raises marriage age for women to 21 years.

PROS

1) At par with male marriage age of 21 years
2) opens up time and space for women for education and economic empowerment
3) Prevents 'forced marriages'
4) Tackle health issues like High MMR and high IMR.
5) Uniformity in civil code (Art. 44)

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Cons]

1) Can increase 'parental control' over females of 18-21 years

2) Less scientific backing on health impacts
   - countries like US, UK have marriage age at 18 only

3) Affects secular fabric and personal laws
   - e.g. Muslim Marriage Law

Only after due deliberation of aforementioned issues, government should take any further step, says Ashutosh Varshney.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. (150 words) 10

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुन: केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

There have been multiple laws reserving jobs for locals, as seen in case of Haryana, Maharashtra etc. It has brought debates on regionalism and national integration

Is regionalism a threat to national integration?

Yes

- dilution of national identity
- breeding grounds of secessionist trends
  eg. Khalistan

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of social cohesion
- 'Son of soil' politics
- Frequent squabbles between states, and national development is compromised

No

- Multicultural model of salad-bowl allows regional consciousness (Unity in Diversity)
- Democratisation by rising up of regional parties and addressal of interests of all sections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

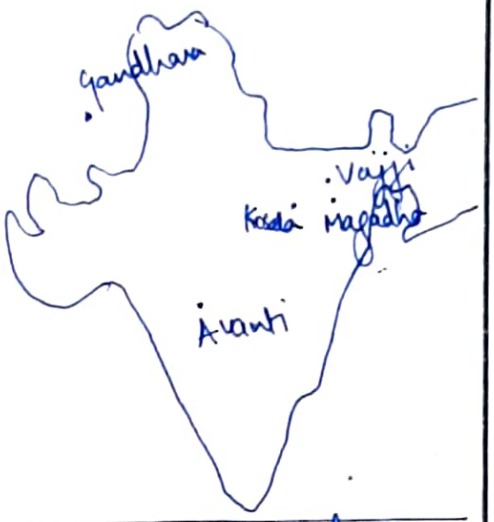
11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

Second urbanisation in India occurred around 6th century BC, with advent of Mahajanpadas.

3 main factors led to this urbanisation
- agricultural surplus
- growth of crafts and trade
- growing population



Some mahajanpadas

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Agriculture surplus

1) Discovery of iron and its use in ploughshare post vedic period (600 BC), hence scale of agriculture increased
   - eg. Rice in Magadha
2) Habits of cultivators changed from subsistence to surplus farming
3) Security of land caused increased investments from farmers.

Growth of crafts and trade

1) Prosperous Kings like Bimbisara and Chetak provided patronage
2) Improvements in crafts since Indus Valley due to interaction with foreign ideas
3) Transportation development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and spirit of exploration caused more trade
└ eg. with Dilman coast in Oman

Growth of population

1) Population explosion due to better resources and social indicators caused rise in demand for goods and services
2) Provided employment and enterprising skills
3) Movement of people for education and trade
└ eg. Vanik traders

Mahajanpadas laid the foundation of future cities of India.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

18th century India was marred with issues like economic, cultural and social lack of progress, which provided breeding grounds for imperialism.

Economic failures

1) Poor military strategies caused undue stress on exchequer
eg. Aurangzeb's Deccan misadventure

Some regions in 18th century India

2) Lack of robust agricultural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and land revenue policies
(eg. Saranjams of Maratha

3) Lack of urbanisation and upskilling of economic sectors

Cultural failures

1) Frequent infighting resulted in less time devotion to propagation of rich ideas of ancient and medieval culture eg. Bhakti and Sufi

2) Lack of cultural eclectism and reform resulted in less social cohesion

3) Fragmented cultures across the subcontinent resulting in 'no common identity'

4) Disrespecting tribal cultures

Social failures

1) Evil gender discriminatory practices
   - e.g. Sati, Purdah

2) Caste system and untouchability

3) Class struggles between nobels (jagirdars), zamindars and tenants

Britishers were able to take advantage of such vulnerabilities and create an empire. They continued to exploit division in India till 1947.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Civil Disobedience Movement was the epitome of Gandhian struggle, says Bipan Chandra.

1st RTC → Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) → 2nd RTC → Future course post withdrawal

Course of events

Two-Stage debate post withdrawal

Stage I

1) 'New Swarajists' demanded that Congress should participate in upcoming elections

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2) No-changers argued for constructive work on lines of khadi, national education and eradication of societal evils
eg. Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad's ideas

3) Gandhi believed that contesting elections can hamper revolutionary zeal, but was impressed by working of swarajists, hence latter allowed to contest

Stage II (post GoI Act 1935)

1) Debate arose around contesting elections as per new Act

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2) Contesting would cause condoning of the 1935 Act and Simon Commission according to no-changers

3) However, Swarajists were allowed to contest as a group within congress in order to bring reforms, hamper unjust law making etc.

Both constitutional works and constructive activities provides necessary resuscitation to Indian masses and prepared them for independence.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. (250 words) 15

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Russian Revolution of 1917 resulted in a civil war. Bolsheviks emerged victorious and Vladimir Lenin became the head of the nation.

Causes (Civil War)

1) Divisions among Bolsheviks, Menshe viks, Czar Loyalists etc.

2) Deprivations in society and economy of Russia due to World War I

3) 'Whites' (groups other than Bolsheviks) were supported

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by western powers to prevent communism

| Course of War | + | Outcomes |

1) Czar's loyalists were first to be defeated as Czar's repressive regime was visible to all

2) Mensheviks and 'Whites' lost grounds due to lack of leadership and public support

3) Bolsheviks, under Lenin emerged victorious, after getting legitimacy from army and people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons behind Bolshevik Victory

1) Western support to 'Whites' created the image of Bolsheviks as 'true nationalists'

2) Effective use of intelligence and policing by Lenin to fizzle any disruptions at early stage

3) Lenin created credibility of governance. hence public trust due to effective economic activities eg. Land redistribution and Kolkhoz farms

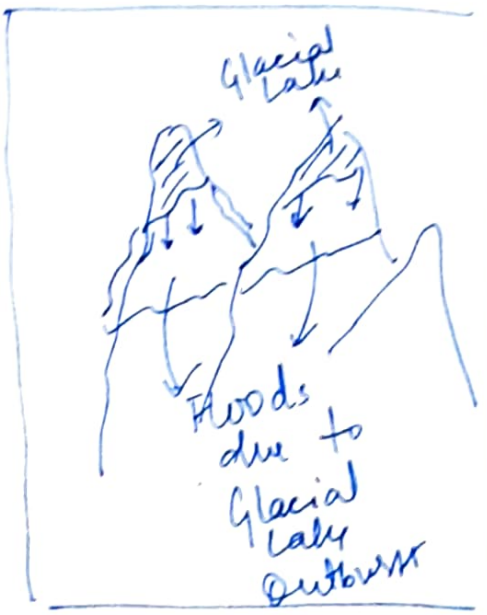
It led to creation of USSR, a super power. It gave inspiration to other regimes like Cuba, Venezuela etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. (250 words) 15

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) are ~~[illegible]~~ floods caused when glacial lake overshoots the normal level and ventures into downstream areas causing inundation.



Susceptibility of Himalayas

1) Home to large number and great masses of glacier and glacial lakes
eg. Siachen, Khurganga etc.

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2) Part of Hindu Kush region which is experiencing multifold distress due to climate change
   - depleting of glaciers at higher rates than glaciers at other places

3) Tectonic activity in Himalayas

4) Events like cloud bursts can cause overflow in glacial lakes

5) Lack of infrastructural development to tap and control events of GLOFs

Measures to address GLOFs

1) Effective monitoring via "gauge networking" and "vulnerability maps"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Commiting to keeping rise in temperature under 1.5°C via clean energy initiatives and going carbon neutral by 2070 (India's Panchamrit)

3) Infrastructure development to channelise GLOF waters

4) Recovery and rehabilitation initiatives to address after effects of GLOFs

If properly addressed and mitigated, GLOFs can be tapped in for quality activities like agriculture development and hydropower.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical minerals are the diverse types of key minerals holding value in form of raw materials, machine parts, new age technologies etc.
└ eg. Lithium for e-vehicles

Significance of critical minerals

1) Health sector
- robust implants eg. Zirconium used as teeth cap
- better diagnostics eg. Barium liquid used in X-rays
- High tech equipments eg. Radiology, Bhabhatron

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Energy sector — Electric vehicles
- Tapping solar energy effectively
- Nuclear energy

3) Environmental — less use of fossil fuels

4) Economic — provides trade avenues to nations like Argentina etc which have critical minerals

5) Security
- high tech radars
- advanced weaponry

Distribution in India and the world

India

1) Thorium present in coastal regions of Southern India (largest reserves in world)

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2) Zirconium, Ilmenite etc. found in Monazite sands
3) Manganese and Sulphur nodules present in viable quantities in India's EEZ
4) Second largest reserves of Rare Earth metals

World

1) China's monopoly over Rare Earth Minerals (80% share)

2) Lithium triangle of Argentina, Chile etc.

3) New age fossil fuels like Shale being developed by USA

Critical minerals hold the key to tomorrow's economic and scientific development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ice sheets refers to the ice coverings found in frigid regions, over water bodies and land.
eg. Ice sheet over Zanskar River

Importance of ice sheets

1) Protects the flora and fauna under the sheet from external events

2) Prevents harmful microbiota and pollutants from going out in the environment

3) Economic value in form of activities like trekking over

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ice sheets

Impact of ice sheet melting

1) Biome inside the ice sheet will be exposed to harsh outside climate and might die

2) Pollutants trapped like DDT might get out and impact surrounding region

3) Can cause floods and inundation in adjoining areas

4) Some positive impacts like opening up of trade channels and scope for hydropower if meltwater channelised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Special focus: India

1) Floods in Himalayan regions, as high vulnerabilities due to poor "control infrastructure"

2) Flora and fauna affected
Eg. Himalayan Blue Bear will have to change habitats if ice sheet melting creates disruption

3) New waterways possible in northern India

4) cultivation of crops like Zaffran possible if ice sheet over land melts

5) Hydropower potential

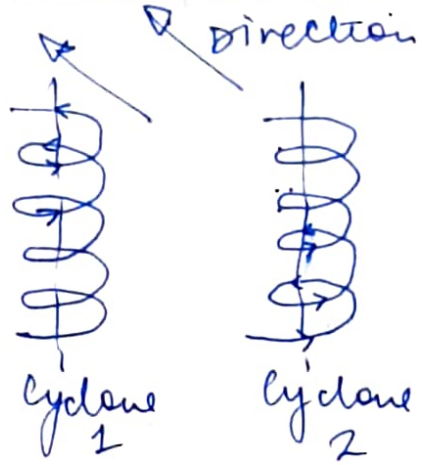
Ice sheet melting is bound to increase with rising temperatures, says IPCC 6th assessment report.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. **(250 words) 15**

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Twin cyclones refer to a set of two identical cyclones which move together, and can wreak havoc on landfall.



Twin cyclones in Northern Hemisphere

Rossby waves and Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) play important role in formation of twin cyclones.

Rossby waves refer

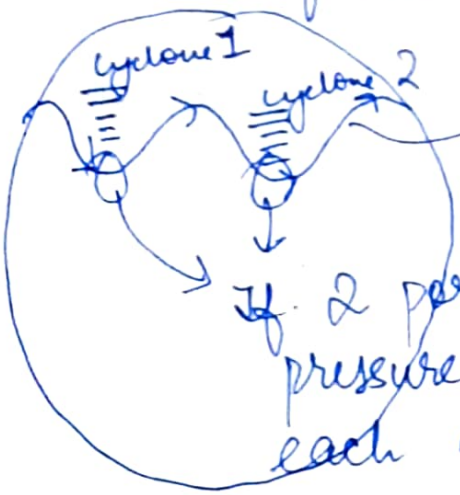
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to the Sinusoidal like waves of air moving in upper troposphere

MJO are moving oscillations of low and high pressure bands causing changes across the world.

Role in Twin cyclones

→ The degree of curves determine closeness of crests and troughs



→ Rossby waves

→ If 2 portions of low pressure are close to each other, both can move together, looking like 2 identical cyclones

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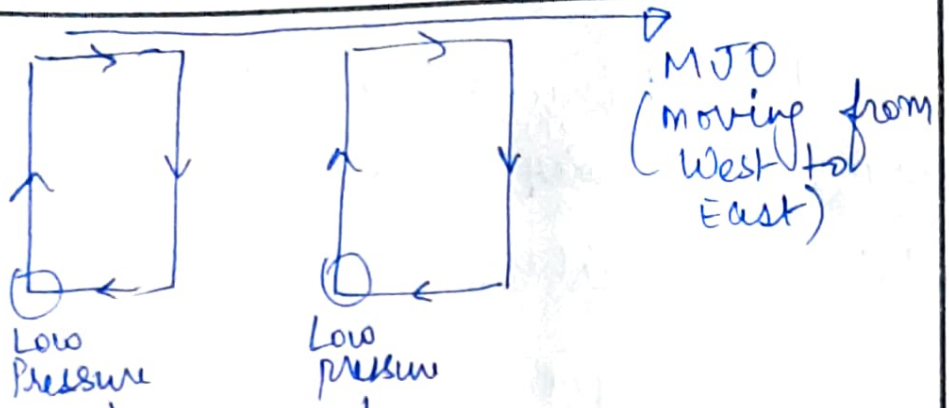

Potential regions for twin cyclones

Twin cyclones is a new kind of disaster management profile and countries like India should include the mitigation measures in their national acts

↳ eg. Need to include a sub-chapter of Twin cyclones in Disaster Management Act 2005

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19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Since independence, women upliftment has been one of the key policy drivers of Indian government and civil society.

Evolution of planning strategies

1) Welfare

→ Bringing their status at par with male via acts like Dowry Prohibition etc.

→ Preventing violence at home

→ Food security measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Development

→ Multivector development of women

→ Education (achieved parity in primary and secondary GER)

→ Health development via focus on pre-natal care, reducing MMR etc.

3) Empowerment.

→ Increased political participation eg. 1/3rd seats reserved by 73rd Amendment

→ Economic empowerment via schemes like Stand up India

→ Scholarships for higher studies eg. UDAAN

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Role of voluntary organisation

1) Main focus of SHGs as 50% of 60 lakh SHGs in India have women in majority
2) NGOs like Sakhi for augmenting government initiatives from education to distribution of sanitary pads
3) Loans from cooperatives
4) Movements like Bachpan Bachao Andolan of Kailash Satyarthi

Women empowerment has come a long way, and success stories like Nykaa IPO under Falguni Nayyar is inspiration for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalisation has impacted India in a multi-faceted way, with impact on poor being an important area of sociological studies, as per scholars like Fareed Zakaria.

Aggravation of challenges faced by poor

social — marginalisation of poors
eg. slum dwellers

falling prey to radicalisation via diverse interconnectedness like social media
eg. Mercy Cops of USA accused

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic — Culture of consumerism resulting in lack of financial prudence

Exploitation as low wage workers by foreign MNCs

Other challenges — social protection of migrants and vulnerable sections

Rising inequalities as not everyone able to reap benefits of globalisation (World Inequality Report shows 7% Indians have > 70% wealth)

Advantages of globalisation for poors

1) Better mobilisation via NGOs and bodies like Amnesty International etc.

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2) More economic opportunities in formal sectors
3) Social mobility via increased education avenues
4) Learning new values and ways to express themselves
5) Can move abroad for employment eg. large diaspora in Gulf region

Effect of phenomena like globalisation need to be adequately assessed on sections like poors, seeing 21.9% live under BPL (as per Tendulkar report). Ensuring dignity and rights of millions should be the policy to reduce inequalities (SDG #10).

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1839)

Name of Candidate	RAJAT YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	731806
Center	ONLINE	Date	23/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An independent umbrella body that brings the various central investigative agencies under one roof holds the key to shoring up their credibility. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक स्वतंत्र अम्ब्रेला निकाय जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय जांच एजेंसियों को एक छत के नीचे लाता हो, उनकी विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाने की कुंजी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India has large number of central investigative agencies like RAW, NIA, NTRO etc. The multiplicity and overlapping causes depletion of credibility and functioning

Independent umbrella body (role in increasing credibility)

Pros

1) Breakage of silo culture (a lacunae as per 2nd ARC)
2) Swift and tangible actions because less hassles and red tapism
3) Better regulation
4) Increased accountability due

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to diffusion of 'blame-games'

5) Pooling of resources and expertise
   - e.g. technical expertise of NTRO can augment NIA capabilities

Cons

1) Their mandates too diverse and complex to be successfully functioning under one body ∵
2) No guarantee of reduced corruption in new body
3) Political interference still there
4) Other countries like USA have multiple agencies (eg. FBI, CIA)

Effective investigation can augment entire criminal justice system as per Prakash Singh judgement.

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2. Discuss the significance of the Doctrines of Pith and Substance and Colourable Legislation with respect to Centre-state relations in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में तत्व एवं सार के सिद्धांत और छद्म (आभासी) विधायन के सिद्धांत के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian judiciary has showed creativism in dealing with heated issues of Centre State relations, resulting in doctrines like Pith and Substance etc.

Doctrine of Pith and Substance

→ Substantive provisions and essence of a law will be considered while considering validity under Articles 245-255 and 7th Schedule elements

Doctrine of Colourable Legislations

→ If a law made by Central

government exists on a concurrent list subject, then a state Law can't override it, but only supplement it.

Such doctrines have helped in functioning of a robust federal structure and kept the pressure-cooker from bursting; as per Prof. M.P. Singh

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3. Do you agree with the view that there should be simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (150 words) 10

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन एक साथ होने चाहिए? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Modi recently re-iterated the idea of holding simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies - the idea of One Nation One Election (ONOE).

A view at ONOE Concept

Pros

1) Not a new idea as simultaneous elections was norm before 1970
2) Will reduce politicisation of issues
3) Free up time for legislative

work as currently politicians are engaged in elections round the year

Cons

1) Not easy as a lot of democratically elected government need to end before tenure for ONOE to kick in

2) Large expenditure and infrastructural developments required on ECI's end

3) Regional issues, interests and political parties will suffer

A properly assessed and curated attempt to establish ONOE can further strengthen Indian elections, says Amitabh Kant.

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4. Discuss the need for codification of parliamentary privileges in India, in light of the uncertainty and ambiguity around them. (150 words) 10

भारत में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में अनिश्चितता और अस्पष्टता के आलोक में, उनके संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Parliamentary privileges are provided in Indian constitution via Articles 105 and 194. However, they're not codified and Parliament currently follows British convention

Uncertainty and ambiguity

1) The degree of protection of Freedom of Speech and Expression of MPs
   Eg. Can MP incite communal issues?

2) Uncertainty viz-a-viz Anti Defection Law (10th Schedule)

3) Right to freedom of press to

report parliamentary happenings

4) Undeterred protection to MPs from criminal cases and court visits

Need for codification

1) To bring clarity and hence reduce misuse

2) Need to keep MPs in check as radicalisation is on a rise around the world

3) Will reduce the scale of MP protection, as currently "everything under the sun is possible"

A responsible and humane parliamentarian is the key to a vibrant democracy

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5. While the Civil Services Board can be a step forward in making the Indian bureaucracy more effective, it has its own issues which need to be addressed. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि, सिविल सेवा बोर्ड भारतीय नौकरशाही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की दिशा में एक अग्रणी कदम हो सकता है, लेकिन इसके अपने मुद्दे हैं जिन्हें हल करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Civil Services Board was recommended by Hota Committee and Supreme Court in TSR Subramanium Case.

Making Indian Bureaucracy effective

1) Less political interference in appointments

CSB
appointments
account-ability
de-politicisation
Roles of CSB

2) Accountable and transparent process of selection

3) Can gauge in collaboration from other sectors to involve new ideas like 'Lateral Entry'

Issues

1) Lack of political will (less than half numbers of states have such boards currently, as per ADR)
2) Lack of autonomy, as people heading such boards can have political ties
3) Resource and expertise crunch
4) No Standard Operating Procedure

Way Forward

- create Model CSB Rules
- Make such boards compulsory
- Transparent appointment of selection Committee
- Fund devolution
- Collaboration with private sector for expertise building

CSB can help uplift Indian bureaucracy and enable it to act as vanguard of India's socio-political revolution.

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6. Highlight the potential of India Digital Ecosystem Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 in transforming the ecosystem of service delivery in India. (150 words) 10
भारत में सेवा वितरण के पारितंत्र को रूपांतरित करने में इंडिया डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) 2.0 की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Service delivery in India has seen a multitude of changes, with key contributions in e-governance sector like Ind EA and Ind EA 2.0.

Potential of Ind EA 2.0

1) Better outreach to public of far flung areas possible

2) Coordination among digital services of government on single platform, easing up "consumer-state interface"

3) Development of departmental capabilities and better adoption of digital avenues among government institutions and staff

4) Scope of private sector participation

5) Reduced costs of e-governance

Issues — archaic governance structures

— Less involvement of private sector and community organisation

— digital divide

E-governance holds significance in revolutionising governance in India, as per 2nd ARC. IndEA 2.0 will be a driver of e-governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is Civil Registration System? Highlight its importance and discuss the measures taken by the government to bring about improvements in it. (150 words) 10

नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली क्या है? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसमें सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil Registration System (CRS) refers to the registering mechanism for events like births and deaths, marriages, etc.

Importance

1) Helps in keeping track of Birth Rates / Death Rates, causing population estimation
2) Necessary records for court cases
3) Need CRS certificates for availing benefits like pension
4) Key part of government's census practices and

recordkeeping plus verification

Measures by government for Improvement

- Awareness initiatives
- Digitization of records
- Jeevan Pramaan Patra for pensioners
- Digilocker system to store documents
- Reduction in number of CRS documents post Aadhar

CRS is a central part of quality governance architecture, which enables a welfare state and hence fulfillment of Article 38.

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8. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, provides an effective mechanism for empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

हाथ में मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के नियोजन का प्रतिषेध एवं उनका पुनर्वास अधिनियम, 2013 समाज में इच्छित लाभार्थियों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए एक प्रभावी तंत्र प्रदान करता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act was passed with the aim of removing untouchability as per Article 17.

Empowerment of beneficiaries

1) Act prohibits employment as manual scavengers

2) Cleaning of toilets and latrines has been mandated only via necessary equipments and keeping health of workers in mind

3) Rehabilitation of manual scavengers
- Education
- Health
- Alternate employment

4) Strict action against violators

5) Bringing them at par and providing dignified life

Issues

1) Lack of alternate employment

2) Lack of sensitisation among public

3) Manual scavengers often unaware of rights

Stringent actions on behalf of government, citizens and civil society is quintessential to uphold the categorical imperative of human dignity.

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9. Discuss the reforms that must be undertaken to strengthen the World Trade Organisation in order to address the vulnerabilities in the present global trading system. (150 words) 10

वर्तमान वैश्विक व्यापार प्रणाली में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु उस पर किए जाने वाले सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

World Trade Organisation has benefitted the world, as more than 90% of trade is today under WTO's guidance and supervision, as per Statista. Still, it is full of issues.

Vulnerabilities in present global trade

1) Inherently biased policies viz a viz developing nations like India, who need policies like subsidy support for growth

2) Debacle of Dispute Settlement Body under Donald Trump hence no conciliation avenues

3) Pending agendas like Doha Development agenda and IT Agreement
4) Issues of equity in IPR issues eg. TRIPS waiver for COVID
5) Cropping up of alternate channels like FTAs, RTAs etc.

Reforms

1) Robust dispute settlement body
2) Democratisation and more representation of developing nations
3) Leeways in form of subsidies and countervailing measures
4) Standard definition of terms like 'developing countries'
5) Time bound resolution

WTO's health is important for world trade and prosperity, as per Dr. S. Jaishankar.

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10. State the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Also, discuss the need for a legally binding Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) agreement. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून संधि (UNCLOS) के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी राष्ट्रीय अधिकार से परे क्षेत्रों की समुद्री जैव विविधता (BBNJ) समझौते की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

UNCLOS looks after the issues of sea jurisdiction and its manifestation. It has bodies like International seabed Authority and CCLS for various functions.

Significance

- democratic resolution of disputes
- centralised mechanism and standard operating procedure
- required in an increasingly divisive world eg. Russia

Ukraine War

Need for legally binding Marine Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Laws

- Large number of flora and fauna found in global waters and high sea
- No nation willing to take responsibility of such 'commons' due to resource crunch and poor political will
- Current mechanisms like TRAFFIC, CITES etc. have missed a holistic focus on international waters' biodiversity

Environmental cooperation is a indisputable part of global relations, says Antonio Guterres.

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11. Critically assess the role played by the National Human Rights Commission as a watchdog of human rights violations in India. (250 words) 15
भारत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रहरी के रूप में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

National Human Rights Commission was set up under Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, conforming with global rights conventions (UDHR).

Positive contributions of NHRC

1) Protecting rights of prisoners and undertrials
   - e.g. provision of livelihood avenues to Tihar inmates

2) Campaigns against manual scavenging

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3) Upholding rights of refugees by dragging matters in courts
└ eg. NHRC vs. State of Arunachal Pradesh

4) Frequent reports on human rights like liberty, speech, expression and second generation rights like livelihood, choosing partners etc.
└ submitted to Parliament and such insights help in better law making

Issues with NHRC

1) Only a recommendatory body
└ Supreme Court in "Re- inhumane conditions in

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1832 case said NHRC is 'toothless tiger'

2) Time limit to actionable complaints

3) Parliament not bound to accept recommendations

4) Issues of fund crunch

5) Lack of robust appointment mechanism and de-politicisation

Way Forward
- Impartial selection body
- autonomy
- Global cooperation
- work in collaboration with judiciary

NHRC has to go a long way, and recent re-accreditation to global GANHRI is a positive indicator of progress.

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12. Discuss how the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) in the dispute resolution processes will help in overcoming the challenges associated with the functioning of courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) forums. (250 words) 15

विवेचना कीजिए कि विवाद समाधान प्रक्रियाओं में सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) का एकीकरण अदालतों एवं वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) मंचों के कामकाज से जुड़ी चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा।

Indian Judiciary is marred with issues like pendency of cases (4.5 crore cases pending as per National Judicial Grid) and lack of justice to all (DPSP under Art. 39A).

Challenges with courts and Alternate Dispute Resolution forums

1) Doesn't reach the needy citizenry in remote areas
2) Expensive procedures
3) Vacancies of judges

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eg. > 40% vacancy of High Court judges as per CJI U.U. Lalit

4) Lack of awareness among people regarding judicial processes and rights

5) ADR forums relatively new to India hence very less scope of adoption
└ only prevalent in business sphere

How integration of ICT can help?

1) Helps reaching every 'nook and corner'
└ because internet penetration more than 80% due to efforts like BharatNet

2) Brings down costs
3) Reduces load on judges as many cases can be disposed via processes like plea bargaining e.g. ODR mechanism
4) Information dissemination
5) Easy ADR processes
6) Reduced hassles as 'going to courts' is stigmatised

Concerns → digital divide
→ lack of infrastructure
→ archaic judicial processes

Hence, judicial overhaul requires integration of ICT via projects like FASTER scheme and at the same time, skilling and upgradation of infrastructure and staff.

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13. Despite various provisions concerning disqualification of legislators under The Representation of The People Act, 1951, the issue of criminalization of politics is still unresolved to a large extent in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत विधायकों की निरर्हता से संबंधित विभिन्न प्रावधानों के बावजूद, भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण का मुद्दा अभी भी काफी हद तक अनसुलझा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Criminalisation of Politics is one of the biggest hurdles in actualisation of a vibrant Indian democracy, says Milan Vaishnav in his book "When Crime Pays".

Some provisions of disqualification under RPA 1951

1) Failure to submit criminal antecedents
2) Not revealing movable and immovable assets
3) incitement of hatred via

appealing to issues of casti or religion

4) If convicted for a jail term of more than 2 years

5) Proven financial impropriety

Issue of criminalization still unresolved

1) More than 40% of MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have criminal charges and 29% with serious charges like rape etc. [ADR report]

2) Nexus of corporate-criminal-politicians

3) Lack of accountability (Political Parties don't come under RTI)

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4) Elections becoming expensive hence need vast amounts of money [100 crore spent per constituency in 2019 - ADR]

5) Need for muscle power to pacify dissidents

6) Development of 'Chalta Hai' culture

Way Forward

- convicted persons should be debarred from contesting (NCRWC)
- 'political education' so that informed people take up politics as profession
- Bring parties under section 2(h) of RTI Act

Schemes like Electoral Bonds and judicial intervention like in Lily Thomas case, can help mitigate the issue.

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14. It is time for reforms, which recognise that urban local bodies (ULBs) need permanent, buoyant revenue sources to match the growing demands of an increasing urban population. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह सुधारों का समय है जो यह पहचान करता है कि शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) को बढ़ती शहरी आबादी की बढ़ती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए स्थायी, वृद्धिशील राजस्व स्रोतों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Isher Judge Ahluwaliah, "there can't be smart cities without smart Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)."

ULBs, set up under Articles 243P - 243ZG via 74th Amendment, are marred with issues like revenue crunch, which hampers efforts to meet growing demands of increasing urban population (predicted to grow to 40% by 2040 as per UN DESA).

Permanent + Buoyant Resources ⇒ Social + Physical Infrastructure ⇒ Progress

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Reforms for permanent and buoyant revenue sources

1) Widening of tax nets of ULBs by giving financial autonomy over 12th Schedule elements

2) Making certain financial provisions 'compulsory' so that ULBs aren't totally under states' mercy

3) Better collaboration with other bodies like voluntary organisations (SHGs, NGOs etc.) and private sector to pool in resources

4) Devolution of finances in conjunction with State Finance Commission's

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recommendations

5) Direct devolution of some portions of taxes by centre (says Vijay Kelkar Committee)

6) Reduce overlapping jurisdictions with other bodies like DAs (Development Authorities), Port Trusts, etc.

Concerns
- lack of political will as urban areas produce large economic output
- bureaucratic apathy
- States' fear loss of sovereignty

Urban areas' development hold the key to a New India in next 25 years of Amrit Kaal.

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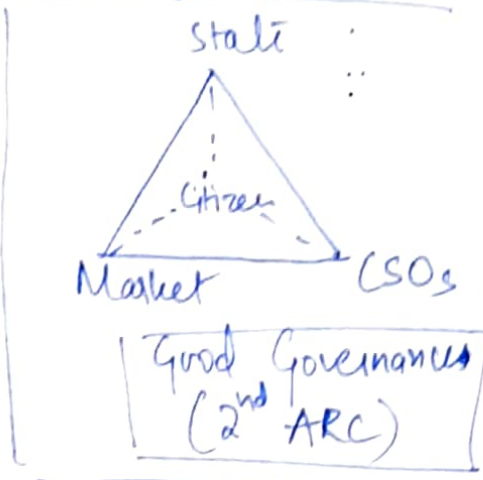
15. The role of the civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is changing in contemporary times and has become increasingly more complex. Discuss. (250 words) 15

समकालीन समय में भारत में नागरिक समाज संगठनों (CSOs) की भूमिका बदल रही है और निरंतर अधिक जटिल होती जा रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society organisations (CSOs) constitute the vital third arm of good governance in a nation, apart from State and Market. It comprises of NGOs, SHGs, pressure groups etc.



Role played by CSOs in India is changing in recent times, with multi-vector diffusion of challenges and opportunities.

Some changes observed in CSOs are shift in

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focus from welfare to empowerment, inclusion of 2nd and 3rd degree rights like livelihood or environmentalism, etc.

Role of CSOs in contemporary times

Pressure Groups

- Environmental groups
- Casty and class based organisations eg. Jat Mahasabha
- Interest based groups like Trade Union, Farmers' Union at helm of recent protests against labour laws or farm laws
- Associational groups like IAS association

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NGOs — Amnesty International like NGOs advocating human rights
- Environmental movements
- Women rights advocation

SHGs — Food security tackling by combining other reformative measures like women empowerment eg. Kerala's Kudumbshree

Concerns — MHA accused USA's MercyCorps NGO for anti-national activities
- Accountability (DAV College Trust case judgement)
- FCRA amendment might cause CSOs shifting to other nations

CSOs will help in overall national development, in consonance with global ideas and 17 SDGs.

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16. Though the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) aims to address the inequity in development in India, there are a number of issues which plague the scheme. Discuss. (250 words) 15

वैश्वीकरण के युग में, विकेंद्रीकरण आधारभूत प्रतिकारी प्रवृत्ति है, जो भारत में विकास प्रक्रिया का समावेशी होना सुनिश्चित कर सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

MPLADS scheme has been a topic of discussion ever since a tempory stoppage of scheme during COVID-19 pandemic to mobilise resources elsewhere.

Key Provisions of MPLADS
- sum given to MPs to invest in durable assets
- 7.5% to be spent on welfare of backward sections
- can be carried to next year
- compulsory checks and balances by district administration

Addressing inequity in development

1) Backward constituencies getting

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much needed financial resources as compulsion to spend money per constituency

2) Reduces "disequilibrium" in society by devoting funds for vulnerable sections like SC/STs and women

3) Some portions of MPLADS can be used as disaster relief to other constituencies facing devastation
   eg. MPs pledging MPLADS funds during Kerala Floods

Issues plaguing the Scheme

1) Lack of accountability and corruption

2) "Pork Barrel Policies" - within constituencies, MPs spending

money only in areas supporting the MP in elections

3) Apathy on behalf of states as they argue dilution of federalism

4) Funds provided are not adequate

5) Lack of cooperation and overlapping with schemes like MLALADS

Way Forward
- devolve more funds
- Rope in community participation and voluntary organisation
- Social audit
- can even merge MPLADS and MLALADS (says Satish Deshpande)

MPLADS helps in making India a true welfare state, and reducing inequalities (SD#10)

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17. Highlighting the factors responsible for the growth of EdTech sector in India in recent times, discuss its benefits. Also, state the concerns associated with it. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में भारत में एडटेक क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ed Tech sector refers to the provision of educational goods and services via technology.

└ eg. new startups like BYJU's

Factors responsible for growth

1) Internet penetration via initiatives like Bharat Net

2) Globalisation led change in consumer habits, hence students (consumers) preferring online media

3) Ability of ed-tech to reach remote regions increases

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its attractiveness in an unequal society like India

4) Support to Startups via credit, tax holidays etc. (Start Up India, SEZs etc)

Benefits

1) Reduced costs as technology results in reduction of unnecessary capital infrastructure

2) Dissemination of ideas and education to every nook and corner
   - e.g. PM-eVIDYA scheme during COVID pandemic

3) Increase in portfolio of curriculum beyond conventional subjects
   - e.g. 'Front Row' teaching students vocational activities

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Concerns

1) Digital divide still exists
2) Health issues associated with looking at mobile or PCs for long duration
3) Issues of privacy if records of students leaked
4) Resistance from conventional school/coaching lobbies
5) How to augment existing education infrastructure

Way Forward

- Reduce cost of internet
- Adopt mix of online and offline sources
- Public Private Partnerships to increase scale

EdTech can helps countries like India reach the educational goals under SDG4.

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18. Bring out the role of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers in delivering health services in rural India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken to overcome the challenges faced by them. (250 words) 15

ग्रामीण भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (आशा) की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers are a unique strategy adopted by India in fulfilling the burgeoning demand-supply gap of healthcare services in rural India.

Role of ASHA workers

1) Work at the interface of schemes like PM-JAY and public
2) Dissemination of information
3) Work collaboratively with other bodies like NGOs, SHGs etc.

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4) Provide key maternal and neo-natal care

5) Inculcating better sanitation and preventive healthcare spirit in the largely unaware rural population

6) Distribution of goods like sanitary pads

Challenges faced:

1) Lack of resources and training

2) Aren't provided protection hence lack of zeal to work selflessly.

3) Less adoption among rural population as there are already existing bodies like Anganwadis

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with similar functions

| Suggestions to solve challenges |

1) Capacity building of ASHA workers by collaborating with hospitals and doctors
2) Can include healthcare training at ITIs
3) Compulsory protection via social security, health benefits and laws against miscreants
4) Collaboration with other tools like Bank Correspondents to provide holistic one-stop services

Improvisations in ASHA worker services can go a long way in achieving goals of NHP 2017 and SDGs 1, 2 and 3.

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19. Discuss the various concerns that have arisen for India after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Also, suggest the measures that India should take in the given context. (250 words) 15

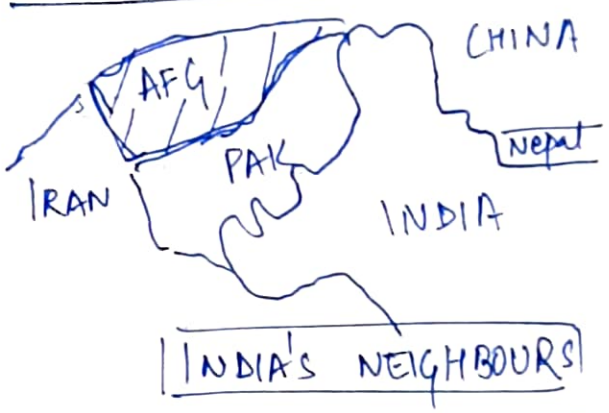
तालिबान द्वारा अफगानिस्तान पर अधिकार करने के बाद भारत के लिए उत्पन्न विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो इस संदर्भ में भारत द्वारा अपनाए जाने चाहिए।

More than a year has passed since Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. The new Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan poses concerns for India and garners interest of diplomatic community.

Concerns

Geo Strategic

1) Can be breeding grounds for terrorism under Pakistan's influence



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2) Insurgency in Kashmir via LeT, JeM etc.

3) Proliferation of organised crime and drug trafficking
   ↳ Afghanistan part of Golden Crescent

Geo-economic

1) Vulnerabilities of large number of Indian projects like Salma Dam

2) Transportation initiatives like INSTC corridor and Zaranj-Delaram road are uncertain now

Other issues

1) Refugee influx
2) Radicalisation
3) Taliban's affinity towards China

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Measures that India should take

1) Collaborating with global watchdogs like FATF

2) Increased surveillance against rise in insurgency and crimes

3) Use of 'pedigree' and soft power gained by developmental projects in Afghanistan and "trusted image" among Afghanis

4) Engagement with Taliban is must amidst Realpolitik approach of South Block

5) Act "quickly" to establish India as responsible neighbour so that China doesn't fill vacuum

India's dealing of Afghan Peace Process will determine the future of India as a regional power, says Harsh V. Pant (foreign policy expert).

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20. Bangladesh is not only a key part of India's "Neighbourhood First policy" but also crucial for the "Act East policy". In this context, discuss the steps taken by the two countries to strengthen their relationship. **(250 words) 15**

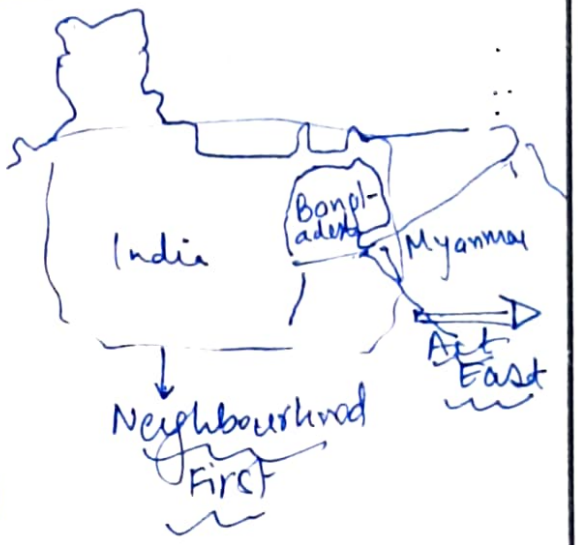
बांग्लादेश न केवल भारत की "नेबरहुड फर्स्ट पॉलिसी" का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, बल्कि "एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी" के लिए भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, दोनों देशों द्वारा अपने संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India-Bangladesh relations are a case in point when diplomacy in a region is considered, says expert C Raja Mohan.

Key part of Neighbourhood first

1) More than 4000 km of border

2) Socio-cultural contacts and common values of democracy, freedom struggle experience etc.



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Crucial for "Act East" Policy

1) Gateway to Myanmar and ASEAN via South East Asia
2) Projects like IMT and interests of North East India require support of Bangladesh

Issues
- Teesta water issue
- Refugees and illegal immigration
- radicalisation
- impacts of domestic politics (eg. protests against CAA 2019)

Efforts taken by two countries to strengthen relations

Geo-strategic

1) Land Boundary Agreement via 100th Amendment Act
2) Improved border management to tackle miscreants

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Amicable resolution of disputes
[eg. at Permanent Court of Arbitration regarding territorial water issue

4) Frequent trainings of Bangladeshi diplomats and military exercise

Geo-economic

1) Chattogram and Mongla ports allowed to India for transit

2) Trade incentives (More than $ 15 Billion trade in 2020-21)

3) Integrated checkposts and 'border haats'

4) Water sharing agreements
eg. Feni river

Other — collaboration at WTO, SAARC, BIMSTEC etc.
[key countries of developing world

A further adherence to Gujral doctrine and improving strategic plus economic ties can be a game changer.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1840)

Name of Candidate	RAJAT YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	731806
Center	ONLINE	Date	6/9/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. While fixed-term employment offers an ingenious way to address specific issues faced by both employers and employees, there are also some concerns associated with it. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, नियत अवधि का रोजगार (फिक्स्ड टर्म एम्प्लॉयमेंट) नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों दोनों के द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट मुद्दों को हल करने का एक सरल तरीका प्रदान करता है, लेकिन इसके साथ कुछ चिंताएं भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Fixed Term Employment (FTE) was introduced in 2018, and makes it easier to hire workers for a 'pre-decided term'.

Addressing Issues

For employers — Easy to fire workers

Ease of doing business

Availability of workers without going through contractors

For employees — Get benefits at par with regular employees

- social security
- Formal sector employment
- Employer can't tweak contract in between

Concerns

1) Unions fear that eventually all jobs will come under FTE
2) No retrenchment benefits
3) No provisions to recognise skills gained during short term employment
4) Lack of 'gender outlook' in FTE policy
5) Short term employment can cause 'lack of motivation'

Policies like FTE can help in reducing unemployment (6.5% as per CMIE in January 2022)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. An efficient logistics sector with a focus on warehousing is pivotal to the success of the Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. (150 words) 10
वेयरहाउसिंग पर केंद्रित एक कुशल लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Logistics sector contributes to 14% of Indian GDP, and is the prime driver of India's development. Bharatmala Pariyojana is a step to revolutionise India's logistics sector.

Factors pivotal to success of Bharatmala

Efficient logistics

1) Reduction of logistics cost (currently 14% of GDP compared to 10% in US and China)

2) Effective usage of modes of transport based on costs

and benefits
└ currently skewed as >60% via Roads even when costs are highest (4 times of Rail)

3) Multi-modal parks
4) Dedicated industrial and freight corridors

Focus on warehousing

1) To reduce wastage of products
2) Better inventory management
3) Backward and forward linkages
4) Automations to reduce logistical hassles
5) Interventions like Negotiable Warehouse Receipts to reduce difficulties

PM-Gati Shakti can also augment Bharatmala Pariyojana for better policy transmission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What do you understand by the term 'irrigation scheduling'? Bringing out the advantages provided by it, discuss the difficulties faced in applying it on a farm level. (150 words) 10

'सिंचाई निर्धारण (इरिगेशन शेड्यूलिंग)' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गए लाभों का वर्णन करते हुए, इसे खेत स्तर पर लागू करने के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों की विवेचना कीजिए।

'Irrigation scheduling' refers to the timing of irrigation practices as per a timetable, to maximise efficiency and effectiveness

Advantages

- Scientific usage of water and preventing excess use
- can even automate the system to reduce manpower
- farmers can focus on other farm activities
- can reduce usage of fertilisers if they're linked with irrigation (eg. Fertigation)
- Same water sources can be used by multiple farmers at different times

Difficulties in applying at farm level

1) Farmers still prefer using old methods (eg. Flood irrigation) due to subsidies
2) Lack of prudence
3) Less awareness and literacy to understand benefits of irrigation scheduling
4) Still need manpower to keep a check on stray animals trampling on irrigation systems

Such innovations can help reduce the water stress in India and improve metrics under NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Indices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was touted as the largest crop insurance scheme globally in terms of farmer participation, various concerns have arisen since its implementation. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को किसानों की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे बड़ी फसल बीमा योजना बताया गया था, तथापि इसके कार्यान्वयन के बाद कई चिंताएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Fasal Bima Yojana was launched to provide crop insurance to crores of farmers in India.

Features of PM FBY

- Large number of beneficiaries (> 40% of population)
- Coverage of multiple hazards like extreme weather events
- Large part of premium to be paid by central and state governments

Concerns

1) Lack of Centre-State cooperation as several states were

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

not contributing their share

2) Apathy on behalf of insurance companies due to less profitability

3) Lack of insurance intermediaries and awareness among farmers (86% small and marginal farmers who are less literate)

4) Overlapping schemes of different states

5) Lack of records

6) Difficulties for companies in checking suitability of claims

As per IPCC 6th Assessment Report, extreme weather events are to increase, and given India's vulnerabilities, it is imperative to have robust insurance system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The Stockholm Conference commenced the contemporary "environmental era" which brought a paradigm shift in the environmental governance and set a tone for multi-lateral environmental regime. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
स्टॉकहोम कॉन्फ्रेंस ने समकालीन "पर्यावरण युग" की शुरुआत की, जो पर्यावरणीय गवर्नेंस में एक आदर्श बदलाव लाया और उसने बहु-आयामी पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्था के लिए एक दिशा प्रदान की। विवेचना कीजिए।

Stockholm Conference of 1972 is the watershed moment of environmentalism and its interface with governance across nations.

Paradigm Shift in environmental governance

1) Post 1972 conference, national laws concerning biodiversity came into play
└ eg. Wildlife Protection Act of India

2) Anti-pollution measures and waste management rules

3) Concept of sustainable governance and sustainable development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Environment became a central part of discussion

New tone for multilateral environmental regime

- Ozone depletion - Montreal Protocol
- Transboundary movement of waste - Basel Convention
- Greenhouse gases - Kyoto Protocol
- Biodiversity protocols - UNCBD, CMS, CITES
- Pollutants measures - Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention
- Brundtland Report on Sustainable development

Even today we see the countries doing their best to commit to environment, as seen in India's panchamrit to COP26.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The world has witnessed a huge surge in climate induced disasters, which are largely driven by anthropogenic factors. In this context, analyse the role of early warning systems in mitigating the impact of the disasters.

(150 words) 10

विश्व में जलवायु-प्रेरित आपदाओं में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है, जो बड़े पैमाने पर मानवजनित कारकों से प्रेरित हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रभाव के शमन में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is among top 10 countries when it comes to climate induced disaster risks, as per UNEP.

Huge surge in climate induced disasters due to anthropogenic factors

1) uncontrolled urbanisation
2) clogged drains → Urban floods
3) Excessive use of ACs etc.
   ↳ Urban Heat Island
4) Exploitative agriculture and rising greenhouse gases
5) Deforestation causing landslides

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Pollutants killing corals etc. that act as defence

Role of Early Warning systems in mitigating impact of disasters

1) People can be transported to safe locations to minimise human loss

2) Infrastructural damage can be prevented via ~~[illegible]~~ zoning and mapping

3) Disaster resilience via appropriate fighting mechanism
Eg. Fire extinguishers for urban fire risks

4) Some disasters like floods can be completely tackled due to well established patterns
Disaster Management Plan via Panchayati Raj Ministry recently can improve efforts via community participation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically examine the implications of leveraging technology in policing. (150 words) 10

पुलिस व्यवस्था (पुलिसिंग) में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Policing in India is marred with issues like less manpower (155 policemen per 1 lakh population), custodial tortures etc. Technology can help.

Leveraging technology in policing

Benefits

1) Enhanced investigation techniques
   - eg. DNA fingerprinting

2) Monitoring of physical and cyberspace efficiently
   - eg. CCTVs, CERT-IN.

3) Online FIR generation

4) Interlinking with e-Prisons database for better hassle free process

5) Better inter-agency coordination
6) Drones for water gunning
7) New age technology like nanobots.
8) Enhanced and stealth weaponry

Concerns

1) Techniques like DNA collection violate right to privacy under Article 21
2) Technology getting in hands of rogue actors
3) Evil use eg. racial/communal profiling
4) less technological adoption among archaic police force

Prakash Singh Judgement provides a way for holistic police reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. How far do you agree with the view that climate change poses a threat to international peace and security? (150 words) 10

आप इस विचार से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा है?

UNSC tried to pass resolutions regarding climate change, arguing about threats to international peace and security.

Climate change posing a threat

1) Small Island States are more vulnerable due to low land level
↳ can cause political turmoil

2) Countries with better mitigation capabilities can weaponise climate protection avenues,

3) Loss of ecosystem push people towards immoral activities
↳ eg. Boko Haram benefitting

from depletion of Lake Chad

4) Dire situations for biodiversity due to glacier melting and habitat fragmentation
└ can increase insecurity due to man-animal conflicts

5) Weaponisation of arctic region

Counter points

- Climate Change securitisation can reduce say of developing nations as they're not part of UNSC
- Developmental and multi-lateral cooperation via carbon trading, technology cooperation etc. should be prioritised

Overall, climate change affects peace and security, but efforts to alleviate it needs a multi-vector strategy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What do you understand by a virtual private network (VPN)? Highlight its advantages and discuss the concerns posed by it. (150 words) 10

वर्चुअल प्राइवेट नेटवर्क (VPN) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इससे उत्पन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Virtual Private Network refers to a network helping in bridging the tracking infrastructure by connecting with servers of other geographies.

Eg. IP of USA to open sites banned in India

Advantages

1) Can help reaching out to platforms banned in country

Eg. China bans social media sites

2) Increased customer choices

Eg. Person in India can access Netflix library of USA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Help people fighting the troublesome Orwellian State

4) Protects privacy

Concerns

1) Dilutes sovereignty

2) Hub of criminal activities
(eg. drug trafficking, child pornography)

3) Lack of tracking mechanism

4) Goes against national interests if foreign elements use VPN to target a country's valuable assets

VPN is a key part of cyber security debate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The discovery of the Higgs Boson at the Large Hadron Collider in CERN completed 10 years recently. In this context, discuss the role played by CERN in overall scientific development. (150 words) 10

सर्न (CERN) स्थित लार्ज हैड्रॉन कोलाइडर में हिग्स बोसोन की खोज को हाल ही में 10 वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, समग्र वैज्ञानिक विकास में सर्न द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

CERN is located in Switzerland and plays an important role in overall scientific development.

Role played by CERN

1) Development of advanced technologies
2) Particle physics research
3) Augmenting quality space exploration
4) Testing theories like Einstein's theory of relativity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Enabling technology transfer to other nations

India should also invest in a facility like CERN by cooperating with countries of the West.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the factors that affect the cropping pattern in India, discuss the need for modifying it in the context of the emerging agro-ecological concerns. (250 words) 15

भारत में फसल पद्धति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उभरती कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं के संदर्भ में इसे संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to the distribution in time and space of crops, alongwith techniques of growing.
eg. Rabi/Kharif, Mono/Intercrop

Factors affecting cropping pattern in India

Climate — Most of the crops in India are rainfed (>50%)

Temperature variation — Unique events like winter cyclonic disturbances essential for Rabi crops

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Topography and soil — Crops like tea prefer slanting surfaces to avoid water stagnation

Different crops suitable to alluvial, red soil etc.

Market — Vicinity of consumers

Location of processing industries

Credit availability

Government policies — Green revolution caused wheat-rice system in North India

MSP

Fisheries due to Blue Economy avenues in coastal areas

Emerging agro ecological concerns

- Water guzzling crops eg. Sugarcane

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Overuse of fertilizers causing leaching of nutrients
- Skewed cropping pattern
  - more focus on rice-wheat instead of millets

Need for modifying pattern

1) Rising cases of droughts
2) Food security requires hardy crops like millets etc.
3) Fulfilling India's SDG goals and Panchamrit
   - eg. Paddy fields emit 14% greenhouse gases in India
4) Inclusive growth and doubling farmers' real income by incorporating new-age practices eg. mixed farming, organic farming

As 43% of Indian workforce is in Agriculture, there can be wide-ranging benefits of change in crop patterns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the budgetary reforms undertaken by the Central government in recent years have led to better management of government expenditure, there are some issues that still need redressal. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ हाल के वर्षों में, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए बजटीय सुधारों के कारण सरकारी व्यय का बेहतर प्रबंधन संभव हुआ है, वहीं कुछ ऐसे भी मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किया जाना अभी बाकी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Central government has undertaken several budgetary reforms while presenting its annual financial statement under Article 112.

Better management of government expenditure

1) Emphasis on capital expenditure over revenue expenses like subsidies has ensured return on expenditure
↳ 75% rise in CAPEX since 2020

2) change in mechanisms of disbursements (eg. Direct Benefit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Transfer prevents leakages)

3) Gender Budgeting results in effective translation of social policies
   ↳ eg. earmarking funds for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

4) Outcome budgeting brings accountability and prudence in goal oriented appropriation from exchequer

5) Rationalisation of government schemes

6) Removal of archaic policies like rail budget, causing streamlined expenditure allotment now

Issues that still need redressal

1) Revenue expenditure still forms major chunk (30 lakh

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

crore out of 40 lakh crore in 2022 Budget)

2) Less than 6% Gender Budget allocation

3) Outcome budgeting not being followed in letter and spirit

4) Expenditure in overlapping areas
   - e.g. Multiple intelligence bodies under government

5) Lack of fiscal prudence due to populism and freebies

6) Less accountability due to weak institution of CAG

Way Ahead

- Strengthen accountability
- Increase capital expenditure
- More private sector incentives
- Focus revenue expenditure in social sectors

Rightful budgeting is the key to a New India with $5 Trillion economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. For India to create a 'future ready' railway system, it must harness innovation and resource efficiency. Discuss the statement in the context of the measures enlisted in the National Rail Plan 2030. (250 words) 15

भारत को 'फ्यूचर रेडी' रेलवे प्रणाली के सृजन हेतु, नवाचार और संसाधन दक्षता का उपयोग करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय रेल योजना 2030 में सूचीबद्ध उपायों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian Railways is the third largest railways in the world, under a single management. It requires a future ready orientation with changing times.

Future ready railways

Innovation

→ New technologies like 'maglev' for bullet trains

→ Improved infrastructure for passenger convenience and freight expansion

→ Reducing costs and increasing speeds

Resource efficiency

→ Reduce operating ratio
→ Achieving 100% electrification
→ Efficient human resources via skill development

National Rail Plan 2030

1) Complete electrification by 2023
2) Increase private sector participation by giving incentives
3) Enhance freight transport infrastructure to increase speeds to 90 kmph from present 25 kmph

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Organisational reforms to bring efficiency
└ eg. IRMS

5) Improve the operating ratio situation

6) Value added services in trains to provide holistic experience

7) Rail security systems
└ eg. KAVACH

The new outlook of New Delhi Railway Station shared by the minister ~~[illegible]~~ recently shows the future of Indian Railways, that is forerunner of Sampanna Bharat (Prosperous India).

14. Discuss the significance of technology in the Indian agricultural sector. Also, state the challenges in realising its potential to improve agricultural efficiency and increase the income of the farmers. (250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि दक्षता में सुधार और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की इसकी क्षमता का उपयोग करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

As per Dr. Manmohan Singh, Indian agriculture's fatigue can be alleviated with apt technological interventions.

Significance of technology in Indian agriculture

Information technology
→ Weather forecasts and data
→ Government policy dissemination

Biotechnology
→ Modified crops to reduce abiotic stresses eg. Bt-Cotton
→ Disease resistant crops

Nanotechnology
→ Improvised fertilisers eg. Nano Urea

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

has 80% bio-availability

→ Nano-biosensors and Nano-bioremediation for agro-ecology

Other avenues

→ Micro irrigation
→ Precision farming
→ Monochromatical plants

Challenges in realising potential

↳ In improving agricultural efficiency and increasing income of farmers

1) Low levels of literacy leading to poor technology adoption

2) Lack of scale due to prevalence of subsistence farming and land fragmentation

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3) Less utilisation of mechanisation and extension services which can act as multiplier otherwise

4) Lack of awareness

5) Stigmatised technology due to perceived ill effects
eg. GM mustard protests

6) In order to increase income, farmers first need money to invest
└ not possible due to credit crunch

Technological interventions are necessary to achieve the spirit of what PM Modi calls "Jai Jawaan, Jai Kisaan, Jai Vigyaan, Jai Anusandhaan".

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15. Despite the digital transformation in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, several challenges still remain. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) में डिजिटल रूपांतरण के बावजूद, अभी भी अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Government achieved the feat of computerising 23.5 crore ration cards, which shows great digital transformation in PDS system.

Digital transformation in PDS

1) Computerisation of records and ration cards
2) Linkages with Aadhar Card
3) Data dissemination regarding PDS supply chain like fair price shops etc.

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4) Portability initiatives to enable One Nation One Ration under IMPDS scheme

5) Online disbursal of funds

6) Tracking mechanisms to prevent hoarding and black marketing

Challenges remaining

1) Less customer adoption due to digital divide amongst PDS beneficiaries

2) Leakages and hoarding as FPS owners finding new ways to avoid technology

3) No way to guarantee that equitable use is happening within a family (gender orientation

required)

4) nexus between administration and FPS owners (corruption)

5) Federal tussles and overlapping state government initiatives

Effective PDS can help India remove hunger (SDG #2) and reduce inequalities (SDG #10).

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16. Discuss the various concerns that exist with regard to fuel efficiency regulations for vehicles in India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारत में वाहनों के लिए ईंधन दक्षता विनियमों के संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

NITI Aayog recently argued that stringent environmental rules cause loss of crores every year to Indian businesses and government. eg. Fuel Efficiency norms

Concerns regarding fuel efficiency regulations for vehicles

1) Bharat Stage Norms (BS-VI) have caused vehicle manufacturers to completely overhaul designs, demanding investments

2) CAFE regulations for carbon dioxide are hard to adhere to, as most of the

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fuel used is carbon intensive

3) New norms like ethanol blending require change of design

4) New fuels are yet to become profitable

5) High costs of ancillary developments like charging infrastructure

Measures that can be taken

1) A 'Phase Down' approach instead of 'Phase Out' approach

2) Robust vehicle scrappage policy to salvage the most out of the end-of-life vehicles
Eg. non BS-VI compliant cars

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3) Government intervention to share financial burden of new technologies
   - e.g. PM-JiVAN for 2G bio refineries

4) Global cooperation
   - $100 Bn transfer from developed countries as per Paris Deal

5) Improving R&D expenditure (presently 0.65% of GDP only)

Alleviating concerns with regards to fuel efficiency can go a long way in helping India realise Panchamrit goals like reducing carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes.

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17. Urban fire is becoming a serious cause of concern in Indian cities. In this context, highlight the major causes behind urban fires in India. What steps can be taken to build robust fire resilience in Indian cities? (250 words) 15

शहरी आग (अर्बन फायर) भारतीय शहरों में चिंता का एक गंभीर कारण बनती जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी आग के प्रमुख कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारतीय शहरों में मजबूत अग्नि रोधी क्षमता के निर्माण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is witnessing rising cases of Urban fire, that is, fire in urban amenities of cities.
└ eg. Fire in 60 story building in Mumbai

Major Causes

1) Lack of coherent Standard Operating Procedure to control any early sparks
2) Uncontrolled urbanisation and flouting of construction norms like 'Floor:Area' ratio

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3) Congested facilities increase vulnerabilities

4) No uniform anti-fire protocol in Building Bye Laws

5) Corrupt practices of storage of inflammable fuels
   e.g. hoarding of CNG by restaurants

6) Rising extreme weather events
   e.g. heatwaves

7) Naked wiring at multiple places causing hazards of short circuiting

Steps for robust fire resilience

Prevention — Stringent Building Codes for wires, storage etc.

- Citizen awareness programs
- Best practices like proper channels for fuels and inflammable

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Response — Fire fighting equipments like extinguisher

- Permanent helpline made available
- Educating people in first aid response eg. Putting blankets etc.

Recovery — Ambulance service

- Collaboration with fire department
- Rehab centres for victims
- Financial help to buildings, shops etc. to get back on their feet

Robust protocols for Urban fire need to be added to Disaster Management Act 2005.

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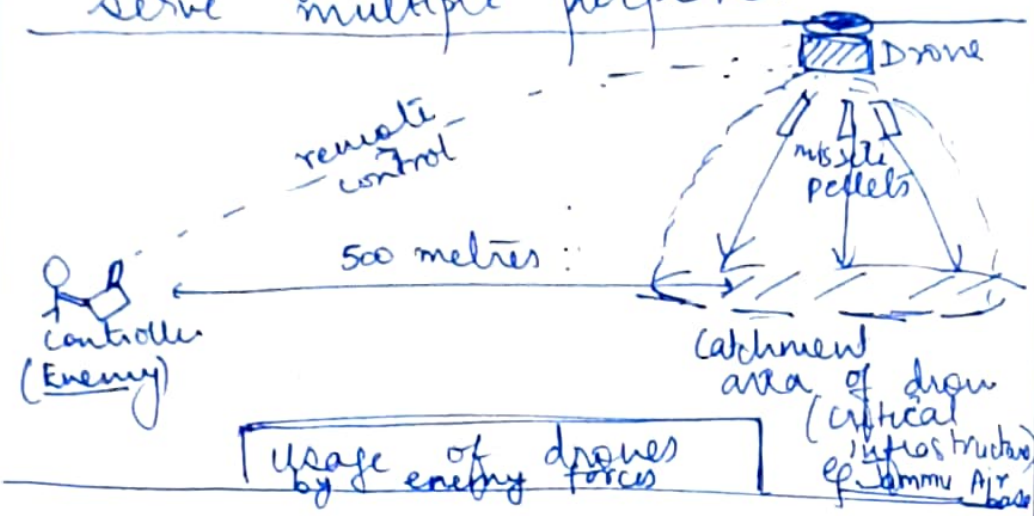
18. Drones in border areas present a serious threat for border management in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the different measures taken to regulate the use of drones in India. (250 words) 15

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन, भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ड्रोन के उपयोग को विनियमित करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Drones refer to unmanned aerial vehicles that can be remotely controlled, and serve multiple purposes.



Usage of drones by enemy forces

Drones as threat for border management

1) Difficult to detect, especially when of small size
(eg. Nano Drones of 250 gm

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) New age technology hence defence capabilities often not up-to-date

3) Difficult to trace the 'source' of remote control

4) Can act as weapon delivery systems for multiple kinds
eg. – biowarfare by drones sprinkling anthrax
– missile attack like one done by US on Al-Qaeda chief Zawahiri

5) Due to high manoeuvrability, difficult to counter act

6) Can indulge in surveillance and espionage in border areas

Different measures to regulate drones in India

1) 'Anti Rogue Drone Rules' call

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for technology development of soft kill (jammers) and hard kill by DRDO

2) No-Permission-No-Takeoff (NPNT) system for drones

3) Drones need registering (except Nano drones) on Digital Sky Platform

4) Restriction on foreign involvement in drones ecosystem

Government needs to step up its anti-drone capabilities, as they are the future of warfare. With 2 hostile neighbours in north, such avenues become necessity for India.

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19. Despite a global framework to prevent weaponization of space, it has been increasing in the recent times. Discuss. Also, give an account of the implications of space weaponization. (250 words) 15

अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण को रोकने के लिए एक वैश्विक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, हाल के दिनों में इसमें वृद्धि हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के निहितार्थों का विवरण दीजिए।

Outer Space Treaty, 1967 tried to provide a global framework to prevent weaponisation of space.

1967 Treaty (Provisions)
- Peaceful use of celestial bodies
- No placement of nuclear weapons
- No country colonising or claiming rights on celestial bodies
- No testing of weapons

Increasing weaponisation of space

1) Anti-satellite missile tests
eg. India's SHAKTI mission

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2) New capabilities like hypersonic delivery systems make it an easy task to act quickly

3) space Military Forces
[eg in USA

4) Quantum technology to decrypt and encrypt data
[eg. China's Micius satellite

5) New space station projects by China and Russia

Implications of space weaponisation

1) can cause arms race

2) Dilution of public trust in global cooperation as treaties hold no meaning

3) Backsliding of space research

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4) Endangering outer space

5) Debris from anti-satellite explosions etc. can cause Kessler syndrome of debris collision

6) Potential harm to space based systems and astronauts

In the age of increased efforts against nuclear armaments and chemical/biological warfare, a new avenue of mass destruction (space) is the last thing that humanity needs. Global efforts are required to counter such developments.

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20. What do you understand by a bio-economy? Highlight the role that the National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2021-2025 can play in creating a robust bio-economy in India. (250 words) 15

बायो-इकोनॉमी (जैव-अर्थव्यवस्था) से आप क्या समझते है? भारत में एक मजबूत बायो-इकोनॉमी के सृजन में राष्ट्रीय जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विकास रणनीति 2021-2025 द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bio-economy refers to the economy centered around the usage of biological resources for deriving benefits.

↳ eg. GM crops

National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2021-25 (NBDS) can help in creating a robust and affluent bio-economy in India, augmenting other sectors of economy.

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Role of NBDS in creating a robust bio-economy

Agriculture

- Help in fighting abiotic stresses
  - e.g. drought resistant crops
- Disease and Pest resistant crops
  - e.g. Bt. Cotton, GM-Mustard
- More remunerative crop patterns and food systems sustainability,

Healthcare

- Gene therapy
- Stem cell therapy
- Gene editing
- Vaccine development
- Monoclonal antibodies
- New diagnostic techniques
- Organ transplant effectiveness

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Other areas

- Population assessment via genome studies
- Environmental benefits (eg. Bioremediation, Oil Zapper
- DNA fingerprinting
- DNA computers for storing large number of datasets eg. at Weizmann Institute, Israel

Biotechnology is a double edged sword. Effective implementation of policies like NBDS 2021-25 and ramping up government expenditure is necessary to salvage the most out of the $ 100 Bn biotech industry by 2025.